

## THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LETTER FROM E. K. KANE.

LANCASTER, SUNDAY, September 21, 1850.  
The "North Star," dear —, is reported safe at Leopold Harbor, the last years wintering asylum of Sir James Ross. We are now making all sail to meet her, and it may be to obtain a homeward conveyance for a hurried outline of news. Gather around you our little home circle, none of them will complain of my addressing to you what is meant for all.

On the 6th of July while fanning along between the Great Pack and the shore ice of Uppernavik, we met a couple of Esquimaux Kaiksaks. By them I sent my last home dispatches.

On the day after this we saw ahead of us the three islands of Baffin, and ran on with a fine fresh breeze intending to pursue the coastward route successful with other navigators. Unfortunately, however, the Great Pack perhaps better known to you as the Middle Ice, presented a great impediment to the westward which invited us to enter. We did so but the result proved unwisely.

**BAFFIN'S BAY.**  
The worst feature—in fact the chief drawback of Baffin's Bay navigation is what is called its "Middle Ice." When winter, which here exceeds in intensity any cold within your conception, fully sets in, all the great bay with its sounds, inlets and entering bays becomes one solid mass of ice. Except the ridge hammocks or the entrapped bergs, there is no diversity of surface; Greenland and America are cemented together. Nor does it stop here; extending down along the western coast it chokes up the great bay of Hudson, travels down Labrador, enters the straits of Belle Isle, and but for the gulf stream would belt in Newfoundland. Summer, a brief, ardent season of constant life, aided by nature's local compensating influences, makes rapid inroads upon this icy sea, and at a period varying with the opening of the season, leaves the sole monument of all this huge central tongue of ice, known technically to voyagers as the Middle Pack.

**THE MIDDLE ICE.**  
The position of the ice, its character, its connection with the headlands of the coast, its drift, its period of liberation, &c. &c. form a body of practical questions, to be determined only by close observation of winds, season, and the host of little indications which experience, by a sort of tact-points out to men who make it the business of their lives. Such men are the whalers who, since Sir John Ross's first voyage, more than thirty years ago, have made these seas their regular hunting ground. And the British Expeditions are there accompanied by a set of men known as "Ice Masters" and "Greenland Pilots," who are looked upon as indispensable to a Polar cruise. We have none. The notes of the Whaling routes furnished by the Royal Inspector at Disco declare the middle passage an impossibility in the Arctic Diet. of 75° and thereabouts.

But the whalers have not, and even here, upon a second attempt, was beset and failed. The whaling routes were by Melville Bay, past Cape York, to the Northern Edge of the Pack along the vacant space between 75° 50' and 77°, known by them as the North Water. Scarcely a list of successful passages confirms the necessity of following the outer shore line, and the general tenor of printed authorities points to the same conclusion. You must not think, therefore, that we have suffered any particular ill luck. On the contrary we partly anticipated our experience.

For a time it was favorable. We made forty miles westward in nearly open water; but soon streams of loose ice-tongues from the main barrier broke themselves before us, we plunged deeper and deeper into its marginal ice, it closed as we advanced, and the early morning of the 8th found us stuck fast as a fly upon a newly varnished table.

**NEAR DEVIL'S TONGUE.**  
Here, then, behold us with a horizon of ice-covered snow! The Devil's Tongue, a striking landmark off Baffin's Island, rising up before us, a monument of our loneliness!

Now came into play the ice-chain and saw, the ax and the windlass, the tow-rope and the warping hawser. Endless were the tickings of the capstan pawls and the splittings of the main brace. Leads (open lanes of water) seemed to open constantly. Heading still west, every day found us about 100 miles farther on, and we were disposed to congratulate ourselves most on our progress, we turned round to see the Devil's Tongue still forking itself at us over the white plain. It might have borne for an inscription in lapidary style the scarcely varying log of our vessel:

Latitude July 8 (at noon)..... 74° 09' 19" N.  
Longitude July 8 (at noon)..... 50° 59' 19" W.  
Latitude July 16 (at noon)..... 75° 54' 28" N.  
Longitude July 16 (at noon)..... 50° 59' 19" W.  
Total progress, 20 days S.W. 1/2 W. 243 miles.

**PASTIME.**  
While we continued thus in pack, our time did not pass altogether without pastime. We are, on board, a harmonious little band of brothers, our Captain of happy temperament and disposed to make others happy around him. Where variety failed to enliven us, hard work kept us from thinking too constantly of failure. White bears and seals, the latter very numerous, the former in numbers sufficient to give us no less than five perilous chases over the ice-floes, offered us abundant sport and excitement. A Yek may ask, can he or she write so slow in this extreme cold, that I cannot get through with what I must say if I indulge in episode.

**THE WEATHER CHANGES.**  
At last the eloquently continued bathos of the barometer, falling by regular decrements, foretold a change in the weather. On the evening of the 25th, the leads began to open, and a South-Easter hailing round to East drove us through the floes. Tempting water to the Northward, to say nothing of our three weeks' distress, caused a change of views and of our course with them; and by the morning of the 29th water, ice-enveloped, but nevertheless water, splashed around our bows.

**A STORM AMONG THE BERGS.**  
The breeze, however, freshened to a gale. Our course was toward Melville Bay, a little to the West of North; the Rescued following close in our wake. Here, again, with the wind roaring and the shore-waves undulating around us, we made a tongue of field ice, garnished with terrific bergs. Boring into it, we had for half an hour a scene which I think would compare with some of Beechey's Spitzbergen splendor horrors. For a few minutes that we were in the thick of the thunder-storm of grinding icebergs, and crashing ice-floes, I thought that the little brig Advance and all its freight would render a troublesome task. The small and the big, the big and the small, the great day when particles generally are needed and mended. Here, again, you may ask me for a story in detail, but I begin to think already of the *memorandum parvum* when (and if) I return safe home. Anchoring to the great shore ice, in places ten feet thick, and working along by a regular wall of ice, we had engaged ourselves in the region where the Nipe, which was such a bugbear of the whalers.

**DUNICA BAY.**  
By the 2d of August we had still, by constant warping, worked ourselves well toward Dunica Bay. Instead of the snow-covered prairie, interspersed with black water patches, like uncle George's blackbird marsh in skating time, the ice was here firm, thick and resisting. What little water we had, beat against an iron-bound ice coast. There the floes and hummock ridges, packed and driven into walls above the foundation ice itself, sometimes 12 and 14 feet thick. Marks of the wildest commotion were everywhere, and effects of upheaving forces, only to be compared with the uplifting axes of great geological eras. Amidst this fierce wreck and ruin, and above it all, their effect, heightened by the consciousness of danger near them, rose the isolated ice mountains—the king-beds. Some, though not ground, stood as firm as the land, their huge bulk not seeming to vibrate even with the drift of the field ice that split in scales against their basis; others, as if driven by an awful will, came drifting down upon us, crushing and tearing everything before them in their way. The light of some of these was 250 feet by measurement.

I had opportunity here to fill many pages with

conclusive observations upon the ice movements. My journal will probably show some exceptions to the received rules with regard to them. In one case, in this Dunica Bay, on the night of the 1st of August, when the wind was south-easterly, and the current, as determined by the surface ice, was in accordance with the general rule, the ice-floes, which were a knot and a half an hour, the floes went off to the south-westward at the rate of two knots. The submergence of the berg, and the local influences, tides, &c. operating upon them, are hardly sufficient to explain this fact, and it is certainly a curious one.

## BREAKING THE ICE.

While working through the almost super-natural congeries here, one of our ice anchors, attached to a warping line, and with its hook buried in an iceberg, with a sudden detonation cleft the mass asunder, toppling into the chasm thus formed a worthy fellow named Costa. The detached mass would have crushed our brig had it been a trifle nearer. Luckily, too, its fracture was so clean, that when it rose, placid as Neptune herself, from the deep, it lifted up its poor Costa, free from all hurt, though nearly scared to death.

We have parted five cables, lost three anchors, and escaped uncounted drownings from breaking through the ice. Out of our little party on board the Advance, there are but two others, and men included that have never had each been twice. On one occasion I had heavy ship's musket, supplied by the astonishing liberality of Uncle Sam under the name of "Fowling Piece," as a "Life Preserver." My only regret is that I saved the musket.

## BEARS.

Thus we warped and sailed on, our hopes lessening every day with our progress. On the eighth, the *Rescued* shot a bear within two hundred yards of our excited noses—we had no unoccupied boat. On the 11th, while sailing in misty fog through a briefly opened lead, no less than six bears were in sight at the same time. It will seem strange to you that I who have held slayers of snipe and murderers of woodcock in such small esteem should become an enthusiastic and brutal hunter. But I have come down to it. Many and many a mile with a heavy rifle and my little double barrel have I followed, and even mentioned, charged on, the water together with my wretched bear. On the occasion just mentioned, charged on, a whole boat full of hunters against three purpled muzzled Polar bears. We killed one.

## BIRDS.

The *Uria Ale*, or little Guillemot, made its appearance on the 12th. These birds migrate in the Winter to Labrador and our own Northern coast. They were not in full feeding fatness; just released from the domestic cares of incubation and nursing. In two days we shot 430. It seemed a small number, but my temperament to be such a destroyer of family happiness. But this climate, that makes wolves crazy with hunger, postpones the bowels of compassion to those which are less lucrative. The little Guillemots are sweet and game flavored; as large as a Partridge and my great exploit has been, 75° 54' 28" N. and 50° 59' 19" W. But they are tame as they are fat and stupid.

(To be continued.)

**From the Mexican Boundary Commission.**  
SAN PEDRO SERRA, ENCANTADO, October 5, 1850.  
To the Editors of The New-York Tribune.

In the case of John Tennant of the Boundary Commission mentioned in my last, the coroners inquest was present at the scene of bloodshed on Saturday, and the court after opened proceedings in the plaza, on plea put in by prisoner's counsel, that there had not been time to summon witnesses and prepare for trial, the Court was adjourned to Sunday, 9 A.M. The first witness for prosecution was Dr. Bigelow, attached to the Commission, who proved that death was caused by Turner's bowie knife, having entered below the last rib. On being asked, "had he known of any previous quarrel between the deceased and prisoner?" prisoner's counsel objected to question, "as there was no right to go back of the deed itself to prove malicious intent." The mayor, Dr. Devine and court overruled objection, "that a full and impartial examination for prosecution and defense should go on." Witnesses stated that previous to the fatal blow, the deceased and prisoner, which were substantiated by Beckwith and Smith, who heard prisoner say, "if meat were dealt to him as before, he would rip Tennant's guts out." Several witnesses proved the cold-blooded deed; and evidence for the prisoner being introduced, his counsel tried to prove, that the American had "let him down" on the stairs; that Col. McClellan had threatened to flog the teamsters, and that Tennant, a pet of the Col., acted according to the adage, like master like man; thus deceased came to his death from ill-treatment to prisoner.

Ferguson, a Texan, assistant wagon master, a friend of the prisoner, as allowed in his evidence for defense, had previously received matters of prisoner's counsel, but in his evidence contradicted—as for instance—after saying "Col. McClellan had threatened to commence the flogging on him," "he felt satisfied there was not a better man on the expedition than the Colonel," and again, in speaking of some words between him and deceased, "he believed Tennant a good man, and felt himself more that passed between them on the ground." His evidence was often anomalous from counter-statement—a leaning to state of prisoner; yet he could not conscientiously state anything against the Commission.

On Monday morning the counsel for the prisoner opened a defense, wearisome from repetition of expression on the few weak points contended for. His standing surrounded by friends, who never interfered to prevent collision, which according to his showing, "was on equal grounds, as Tennant's friends could at a moment snatch up the knife, but apparently thrown aside, (even as readily as the prisoner from his belt) and either hand it to Tennant or assassinate prisoner, who had no one to defend him, and who was much more for a Texan, not to have done otherwise." "Malicious intent could not be proved, therefore the verdict must be at most manslaughter," as in similar cases, "quoted." "A abuses B, who strikes, and is struck in return, the second blow in the eye of the law, the weighty one on which B kills A, in such case the verdict can only be manslaughter." After frequent repetitions and contradictions his anxious and sleepless in word energetically put in, I felt to awaken any who might not under influence of heat, or proxy repetitions, considerations, the counsel for prosecution proved from testimony and the law, that there could not be a more cold-blooded act, and in such cases as quoted, there was no similarity, the finding as to the law must be murder in the first degree, either from proof of malice, or the nature of weapon handled. Finally, the prisoner was committed to take his trial for murder before the next jury which will sit this week.

Life is not much regarded in this quarter of the world. Death by knife or bullet often averages from one to two a day. The body of a German was found in the immediate neighborhood of the head. There is no security in those fanatical gangs, filled with the most fearful characters, supported by means derived from gambling, forcible plunder and the arts of female accomplices. Dancing to a fiddle, gambling at monte, drinking fiery liquid, snipe, and cursing and swearing form the charms of an evening closed by many a drink.

The Indians have been committing much depredation in the neighborhood of Medina; the main body of the Camanches is on the Brazos. A party from El Paso, under a Col. McClellan, just arrived, met some of the Delaware Indians, who, on receiving a message as to hostile intention, declared their friendly feelings, and grouping themselves in most picturesque order, spent the night in the city. They said that only the few views of the Camanches, who to the number of 800 might cross their trail with opposite intentions, happily they were not discovered.

Transit from this to El Paso is high, teamsters demanding \$40 per month, their carriage back and rations, if discharged on arrival. A blacksmith makes \$8 per day and his grub—a laborer \$24—a cook, she will but dress the victuals, \$20 per month. Vegetables are scarce and dear; pumpkins, a dime; potatoes 3 pounds for 2 dimes. You may get an apple for half dime; bread, a roll

half the size North, 5 cents; butter (bills) 3 times a pound. The season has been and still is very dry, and everything very dear. Corn is up to \$1.60 per bushel, and wheat \$1.10. I am preparing some interesting water with sketches, and shall include when ready; I shall write on other subjects, in the mean time. And am yours. J. W. K.

## Free Schools—A Head Tax.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.  
I see in your paper of yesterday (22nd inst) a letter from Mr. Darius Monroe of Cayuga Co. submitting a plan for the support of Free Schools in the State of New-York.

The only remark you make is, that you non-concur in his substitute, which is very unsatisfactory. You will oblige many of your daily readers by giving your reasons more at length for non-concurring with him.

As far as I am capable of judging of its merits, I think it the most feasible plan yet proposed, and the Poll Tax ought to be \$1 per head instead of 25 cents, which would yield revenue sufficient to support schools throughout the State at least six months in the year.

Yours, &c. J. C. SUFFERN.

**Reply.**—It is a sufficient objection to Mr. Monroe's plan that a twenty-five cent poll-tax would cost half it would yield, and be a very annoying, mischief-making affair every way. Its collection at the ballot-box would be especially odious. We don't want to drive Legal Voters from the Polls any more than Children from the Schools. All that this tax would produce would hardly be felt as a mitigation by the present tax-payers, but would be felt by the new ones.

—Mr. Suffern's plan has more substance in it, and therefore is the more objectionable. We will illustrate it: The Tribune office, twelve of whom are interested in the establishment; the remainder are only hired and paid wages. Suppose the present tax on the establishment is \$200 per annum, all paid (directly) by the proprietors. Mr. Suffern proposes to take \$50 of this tax off the publishers and lay it on the hired workmen—and this not in proportion to their earnings, but so as to require those who earn but \$8 per week to pay as much as those who receive \$25. To this arrangement we offer but two objections at present—first, we think the workmen wouldn't stand it; and secondly we think they ought not to. We have more, if needed, but space is precious. [Ed. Trib.]

## COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

**Board of Aldermen.**  
SPECIAL SESSION, held on Oct. 24, 1850.  
Present—Morgan Morgan, Esq. President; Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Wood, Oakley, Chapman, Smith, Hall, Hays, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater and Franklin.

Ald. Griffin moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with, which was carried. The President then announced that the Board in consequence of the necessity of changing the location of the Poll for the Third Election District of the Second Ward, had ordered the places for holding the Polls, be designated by the Board of Aldermen, and that the Board of Aldermen, on Friday, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. J. W. K. at No. 132 Cherry-st., at the House of Wm. Alberts' had adopted on a division, viz: After 10 A.M. Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Wood, Oakley, Chapman, Smith, Hall, Hays, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, &c.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

## The Hungarian Refugees.

Copy of a Letter from General Litzky to Gov. General.  
(Translated.)  
New York, Oct. 23, 1850, on Thompson.  
(Cockrook) River, Decatur Co. Iowa.

MR. SENATOR: When I had the pleasure to take leave of you, at Washington, you were so kind as to give me permission to address you from the press, which I have now the honor to do. I will always gratefully remember the pleasure, for it will always gratify me to have any occasion for renewing your highly-esteemed acquaintance.

I date my letter from my new home, from the place which I have chosen for my family and for my compatriots who have followed me. We have found a fertile region and a warm climate, which will always be a blessing to our careful industry, which will not fail. If the magnanimity of Congress would now vouchsafe to us the title of the land upon which we have settled, we should be happy men; for, after so much of misfortune, after having lost a beloved country, food relatives and faithful friends, we indulge no high ambition.

You were the first to concern yourself with our interests in regard to our emigration. Our hearty thanks are gratefully due to you. Permit me to solicit your further benevolent attention to the subject.

Accept, sir, the assurance of distinguished esteem with which I have the honor to be, Your very obedient servant,  
MR. SENATOR WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Washington.

## List of Patents.

Issued from the U. S. Patent Office for the week ending

(Carefully Prepared for The Tribune.)

Charles Benedict of Waterbury, Conn., Assignor to the Hotchkiss & Merriman Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn., for improvement in suspender-buckles. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

Henry W. Berthoff of Sagre, La. N. Y., for improvement in feeding apparatus for straw-cutters. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

Joseph Clark of Fairport, Ohio, for improvement in cheese-presses. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

Lucius H. Hays of New York, Ohio, for improvement in machines for making and holding cups for casting. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

John H. Hays of Reading, Pa., for apparatus for reversing or stopping locomotive engines. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

J. T. Elliot of Carrollton, Miss., for improvement in cotton-presses. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

William C. Patten of Xenia, Ohio, for improvement in saw-mills. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

Tapley B. Patten of Xenia, Ohio, for improvement in apparatus for releasing horses from carriages. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

Edward S. Renwick of Washington, D. C., for improved wrought-iron chain cable. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

John G. Stutz of New York, N. Y., for improvement in preparing look-alikes for coats. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

Thomas H. Whitely and Annan K. Whitely of Spring Port, N. Y., for improvement in the fastenings of collars to gloves. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

Joseph Henry Wirtz of New York, N. Y., for improvement in processes for manufacturing Alaba. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

## RE-ISSUE.

Merrill F. Potter of Charlestown, Mass., for improvement in printing presses. Patent dated January 25, 1850. Re-issue Oct. 22, 1850.

Erna Ripley of Troy, N. Y., Assignor to George W. Edley of Waterbury, N. Y., for design for stove. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

Erna Ripley of Troy, N. Y., Assignor to George W. Edley of Waterbury, N. Y., for design for stove. Dated Oct. 22, 1850.

## From Matamoros Bay.

The United States transport steamer Fashion, Captain Baker, arrived yesterday from Matamoros, Texas, reports having left there on the 11th inst. At 7 A.M. the steamship Galveston, arrived at Matamoros on the 10th, at 9 A.M. the schooner Tallahassee, Nebraska, and Ester Burr, arrived on the 11th and 12th, the two latter from New York. The Nebraska lost her jib boom and sprung her rigging while passing. The schooner Urbana was waiting a chance to pass. The schooner Urbana, Schooner Tallahassee lost her deck hark on a gale. Came in the Southwest Pass yesterday morning at half past seven; saw the Spanish war steamer Pizarro go to sea at 6 A.M.

The ship Quebec sailed from New York in company with the ships Oswego and Rockaway, Captain J. A. Pratt, of the U. S. steamer Mary Conner, at Salina, mouth of the bay, wrote Capt. Baker on the 23rd inst. that Captain Dunham had come in, and reported that the Indians had been within thirty miles of Salina. The ship came down to Capt. Tucker's ranch. Previous to that had been to a German's house, ten miles from Lennar, and captured two of his daughters—one about eight years of age, the other eighteen—the latter just about to be married. They carried off with a considerable lot of horses and cattle.

There is no knowing what depredations the Indians have committed along the whole line, as

there are many planters in that section. Unfortunately, there are none of them less than five miles apart. [N. O. Pic. 10th.]

## News from Red River—Five Sioux Murdered by Chippewas—Educational Prospects of Pembina.

Deputy Marshal Wm. Dahl, who has been engaged in taking the census at Pembina, arrived on Wednesday last. He brings of course a variety of interesting information, which will find its appropriate place in an abstract of the census for this Territory, which we will give to our readers as soon as the returns are all in. Mr. Dahl's trip was by water, in the convenient conveyance of the Chippewas—the birch bark canoe. He found it necessary to make 27 portages, the longest of which from Gull Lake to Crow Wing, is 30 miles. Red Lake portage is 20 miles, Cass Lake portage Red Lake portage is 20 miles, more or less. The crops upon Red River bottom were entirely destroyed by the unusually high waters, and many houses swept away.

Three days' travel south-west of Pembina, a party of seven Sioux were attacked by sixty Chippewas, and five were murdered and scalped. The tomahawk and scalping knife are never far from the hands of the Chippewas, who are only observed until a fair opportunity occurs for murder and plunder. Temptations of this kind are never resisted. Their hatred is so strong and of such long standing that it seems as natural for them to murder each other as for the eagle to pounce upon its prey.

The educational interests of Pembina are not in the most flattering state of prosperity. The schoolmaster seems to have given up, and to schoolmaster to return. Out of 1,100 inhabitants but 26 know how to read and write—15 males and 11 females. [Minnesota Chron. and Reg. 11th.]

**SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE** (Nov.) contains its usual variety. The contributors to the number are Mrs. Harriet Martineau, Kirkland, J. S. Dwight, Prof. Hart, Alice Carey, William Lander and others. Mr. Lander contributes a sketch of Washington Irving. Mr. Dwight writes of Music. Harriet Martineau portrays November in the British Islands. There are also a number of illustrations. (Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings.)

**Buffalo.** The population of Buffalo, according to the late census, is 42,377—an increase of 100 per cent. in ten years.

## WATER CURE.

**DR. SHEW'S WATER-CURE INSTITUTE.**  
TUTION, corner Twelfth and University-place.

**WATER-CURE.**—Dr. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. M. S. GOVE NICHOLS, 87 West Twenty-second-st., third house from Sixth-avenue. Consultations from 10 to 12 o'clock, Tuesday and Saturday. By personal or written communication. 60 cents.

**WATER-CURE INSTITUTE—CITY.**  
COUNTRY—Dr. TRALL receives Patients at the commodious City establishment, 15 Light-st., and at Oyster Bay, L. I. Communication daily between these places by steam and railroad. General Practitioner, &c. Consultations 3 to 6 P.M.

**ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE.**—Dr. CARL LORENZ, has succeeded Dr. Merckel as the Medical Director of this Institution. The establishment is situated in South-Orange, Essex County, New Jersey, one hour's ride from the City, by Morris and Essex Railway. Visitors take the Ferry-land at the foot of Cortland-st. at 8 A.M. Private Baths are attached to most of the Patient's rooms. 627d

## DANCING.

**DANCING ALLEN DODWORTH.**  
Classes for Ladies and Children at 8 o'clock on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Saturday at 10 o'clock, for those who can attend but once a week. ALLEN DODWORTH, 440 Broome, near Broadway. 619 2w

**CHARRAUD'S ROOMS, 20 White-st.**  
Messrs. CHARRAUD and OULVIE and Mrs. Charraud, proprietors of the rooms, inform those who may wish to patronize them, that their DANCING and WAITING CLASSES will commence on the 23rd and 25th of October, for Ladies, on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen: Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 noon, for ladies and masters at 5 P.M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. On Friday, Evening, Nov. 2d, a New Class will commence at 7 o'clock for Quadrille dancing, which, like the other classes, will be held at Charraud's Rooms, 20 White-st. Those who desire joining will please make their application. Classes for Ladies and Children at 8 o'clock on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Saturday at 10 o'clock, for those who can attend but once a week. ALLEN DODWORTH, 440 Broome, near Broadway. 619 2w

**LIBERTY NORMAL INSTITUTE.**  
Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature. Located at Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y. AN ACADEMY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. The Institute is situated in a beautiful and healthy location, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted for teachers, every pupil being required to teach. The Institute is under the management of Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Vice-Principal, and Miss CINDERELLA M. GREGORY, Principal. The Institute is a complete and accomplished teacher, and is adapted for the instruction of the young, particularly adapted